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Handy guide to the City of
Bath

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Sixty-Eighth
Edition

Handy Guide

TO THE

CITY OF BATH.

ILLUSTRATED.

Published for Private Circulation by JOLLY & SON, BATH

JOLLY & SON

Have endeavoured to put together in this little book such information as they think will be of interest to all visiting their City.

They will be very pleased to be of any service to visitors, and to furnish information of any kind that is within their power to give.

Suggestions as to Additional Information which it is considered might with advantage be given in future Editions of the Guide will always be gratefully received by JOLLY & SON.

11, 12, 13 & 14, MILSOM STREET, BATH.

THE
HANDY GUIDE TO BATH.

REVISED AND REWRITTEN.



PUBLISHED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION
BY
JOLLY AND SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

JOLLY AND SON.

To give an idea of the wide range of JOLLY & SON'S Post Orders, they append the List of the Post Towns from which Orders have been received **in one week** (taken at random from their Post Order book).

As Carriage and Postage is paid on all Parcels, Visitors to Bath almost invariably continue to send Orders after their return home.

Abingdon
Altrincham
Andover
Ambleside
Aylesbury
Bournemouth
Bewdley
Bridgnorth
Bradford
Beverley (Yorks)
Bury St. Edmunds
Bloxham
Bridgend

Barnsley
Birmingham
Bowden (Cheshire)
Beaminster
Blandford
Bristol
Brecon
Billinghurst (Sussex)
Bridgwater
Bute
Codford
Coleford
Castle Carey

Calne
Chippenham
Cricklade
Cheadle (Staffs)
Cardiff
Chepstow
Cork
Devizes
Dorchester
Duloe (Cornwall)
Durham
Dowlais
Devonport

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

JOLLY AND SON.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Evercreech | Macclesfield | Salisbury |
| East Barnet | Market Drayton | Shrivenham |
| Exmouth | Marlborough | Swindon |
| Exeter | Merthyr Tydfel | Shaftesbury |
| Eastbourne | Newark | Thetford (Norfolk) |
| Ennis (Ireland) | Newbury | Trowbridge |
| Folkestone | Newport | Tetbury |
| Gloucester | Neath | Torquay |
| Gt. Berkhamsted | Newcastle Emlyn | Taunton |
| Gillingham | Newmarket | Truro |
| Glastonbury | Newton Abbot | Warminster |
| Hutton Ambo (Yorks) | Oxford | Windsor (Cumberland |
| Hinckley (Staffs) | Oswestry | Lodge) |
| Hungerford | Polgate (Sussex) | Wemworthy (Devon) |
| Kidderminster | Penarth | Westbury |
| Keighley (Yorks) | Penryn | Wheathampstead |
| Keynsham | Paignton (Devon) | Warrington |
| Llandilo | Pewsey | Wimbledon |
| Lancaster | Plymouth | Weymouth |
| Llanelly | Pembrey (Wales) | Workington |
| Lowestoft | Reading | Wimborne |
| Liverpool | Ryde (Isle of Wight) | Wolverhampton |
| Louth (Lincoln) | St. Clears (Wales) | Wodnesbury |
| London | Stroud | Worcester |
| Leamington | St. Ives (Cornwall) | Weston-super-Mare |
| Lynn (Norfolk) | Shotley Bridge (Durham) | Wrinton |
| Llandaff | Snodland (Kent) | Yeovil |
| Melksham | Somerton | York |

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

ADDRESS TO VISITORS.

Some ladies on entering a fresh town naturally and from force of habit go to the largest and best class establishments, knowing that there they will be sure to obtain what they want, believing perhaps that they pay slightly more for this accommodation, but regarding this as a secondary consideration. Other ladies invariably seek less pretentious shops under the impression that they are there more cheaply served. JOLLY & SON are naturally anxious to convince ladies that, with very few exceptions, they will in the end be more cheaply served at a large shop doing a good class trade.

It will surely be granted that in the end good things are cheaper than common imitations of good things. This being the case, it is well that ladies should recognise that as a rule large houses doing a high-class trade keep only the best goods—they may at first sight appear a few pence dearer than those sold by shops doing a lower class trade, but they will probably be found on closer examination to be wider, better made, and in the long run double the worth of the article got up to imitate it. Besides this the goods of the best makers do not find their way into second class shops, because as a rule the makers confine themselves to one or two shops in a town.

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.



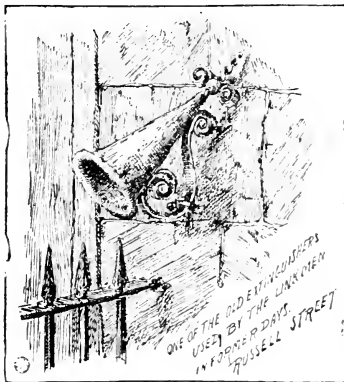
GUIDE TO BATH.

Historical.

It seems hardly right to commence any history of Bath without reference to the ancient legend of the foundation of the city by King Bladud. It was invented by Geoffry of Monmouth, and sets forth that after the destruction of Troy, Brutus, son of Æneas, conquered this island, changing the name from Albion to Britain, and founded a race of kings. Bladud was the son of the 8th king of this dynasty, and, becoming afflicted with leprosy, was banished from his father's court and became a swineherd. Unfortunately his swine caught the disease, but one day as he was pasturing them in the forest they were taken with a sudden fit of running, and he had much ado to follow them. When at last he overtook them they were wallowing in the mire of a morass at the bottom of the hill. Day by day they returned to the same spot, and, finding that their leprosy gradually left them, Bladud tried

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

the same remedy with equal success, and was able to return to court, and eventually succeeded his father as king. On his accession he founded the city of Bath on the site of the springs.



The literal correctness of this legend is unfortunately destroyed by the many traces of extensive population of the neighbourhood during the Stone Age which have been brought to light. Earthen ramparts on Lansdown, Beacon Hill, Claverton and Solsbury Hill are easily traced, and there ancient interments have been found containing flint weapons, &c., to which archaeologists assign a date some 1,000 years before Christ.

The actual history of Bath commences about the middle of the first century.

Solinus, who wrote, some suppose, as early as A.D. 80, mentions the "Calidi fontes" ad usus Mortalium, and as he further describes the Baths as "opiparo exultu apparatu," it shows that baths and bathing rooms had then been built and adorned. He also speaks of Minerva as the presiding goddess, and tells us of "perpetui ignes" kept always burning

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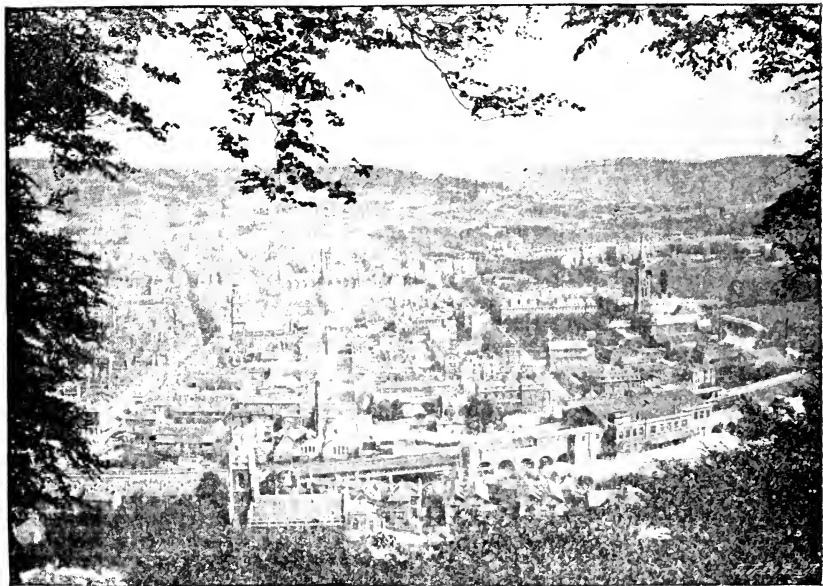
in her temple, fed with a peculiar fuel, which, doubtless, was coal, then a great rarity, but which is known to have cropped up on the surface of the soil near Bath.

According to Ptolemy, who wrote A.D. 120, Bath was one of the chief cities of the Belgic tribe, and was known as Udata Therma or Aquæ Calidæ. In the 14 Iter of Antonius it is called Aquæ Solis. In the Ravenna list it is called simply Aquis. Claudius visited it after his victories in the north and conferred on it the rights and privileges of a Roman colony, and it is probably in his reign that the hot springs were first brought into use, when the south and west of Britain were brought under Roman rule (Circa A.D. 49).

It is doubtful whether Bath was ever a military station, although monumental stones erected in memory of soldiers of the 2nd and 20th legions have been discovered, and on Combe Down an inscribed stone was discovered which records the restoration by Nevius (a freeman of the Emperor) of the "Principia" or officers' quarters.

The discoveries of the very large bathing establishment are referred to elsewhere, but in all parts of the town and for some miles surrounding it, traces of villas have been discovered, and tessellated pavements have been laid bare showing the existence of a very large Roman city.

It is not possible to obtain any estimate of the actual population at this period, but it must have been considerable ; the circuit of the Roman city extended about a mile. Bath was entered by two important roads. One called the Foss, coming from Seaton through Ilchester, entered the city by

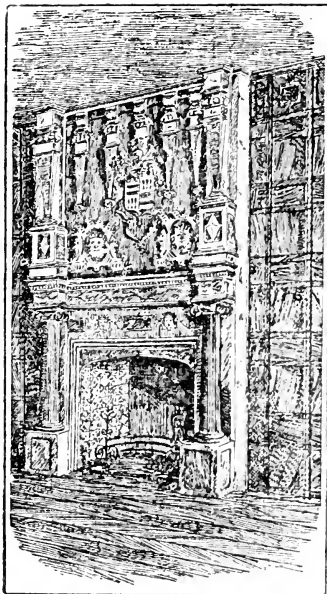


BATH FROM BEECHEN CLIFF.

crossing the river where the modern bridge now stands. This road quitted the city by the north gate, and passing through Walcot, followed the river to Batheaston, whence it passed up the hill in a direct line to Cirencester. The second road came from South Wales. It crossed the Severn by Aust, approached Bath by Bitton, and entered the city at the south gate ; leaving it at the north gate it united with the Foss road until it came to Batheaston where it branched off, ascended the Bathford Hill and made straight for Marlborough. The lines of these roads outside the city boundaries are marked by Roman interments.

The site of the Roman Forum has been ascertained with tolerable accuracy. The Abbey Church marks the eastern limit, the Grand Pump Hotel the western. The Baths formed the south side covering the whole space between the present Pump Room and the Abbey, and the northern side extended from the Abbey to the Pump Room Hotel leaving the present Abbey Churchyard open, but much wider than at present. The remains of a temple, and the platform on which it stood, were found under the site of the present Pump Room Hotel, and the site of the Abbey is believed to have been occupied by another temple or public building.

The removal of the Roman legions must have greatly lowered the splendour and commercial activity of Aquæ, which had become one of the chief resorts of health seekers and the chief places of relaxation from military duties, but Rome was captured by the Goth and the legions were withdrawn and England was overrun by barbarians from the north. The English invaders



FIRE PLACE, HETLING HOUSE.

were, however, kept out of the west by the prowess of King Arthur, and for more than a century after the departure of the legions Bath, with its Romanised surroundings, remained undisturbed. In 577, however, the battle of Dyrham was fought in which the Saxon Kings Cuthwne and Ceawlin slew three British Kings and took three cities, Gloucester, Cirencester and Akeman* (Bath). A city conquered by Rome was to be turned into a Roman city, one captured by the Saxons was to be dismantled and destroyed as a hostile fortress.

Akeman was long a desolate ruin, and its desolation was the theme of a Saxon poet.

It is difficult to fix the date when population again gathered on the site of

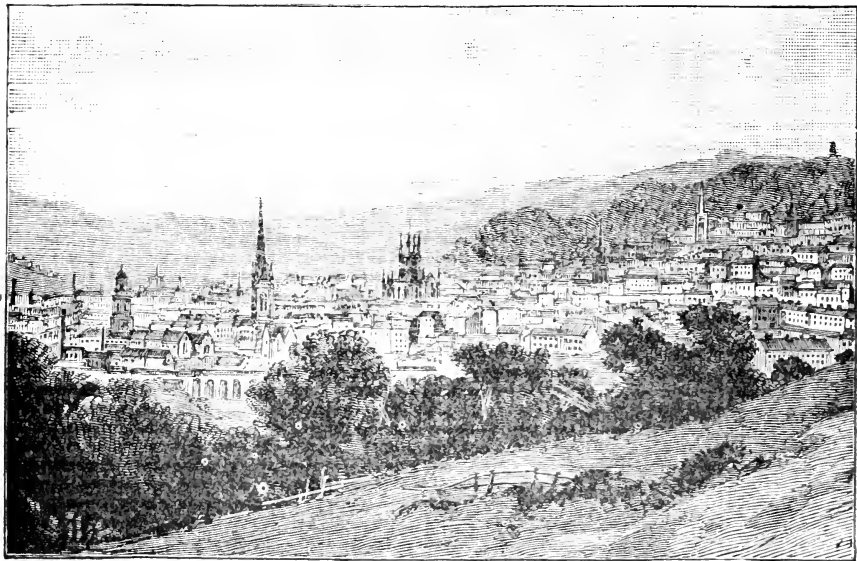
* Akeman was the Roman British equivalent for Aquæ, standing midway between the Roman Aquæ and the Saxon Akemancester.

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

this desolation, but there is no difficulty in fixing the instrumentality. Bath was restored by the foundation of a religious house. We have a document setting forth that Osric, King of the Hwiccas, founded a religious establishment here in 676, but William of Malmesbury, in the 12th century, knew of no earlier founder than King Offa, who flourished a century later. Whichever date be the correct one from thenceforward Bath, now known as Bathon, grew in importance. In King Alfred's reign we find mention of a Reeve, shewing that the town had attained some fiscal importance, and from the reign of Athelstan, 925, there is a fairly continuous series of coins struck at Bath down to the date of the Norman Conquest.

In 973 King Eadgar was crowned at Bath, from which it may be fairly assumed that the city was then the representative city of the west. Again in 1016 Swegan, the Danish King, conquered England, and it was Bath that he selected as the place where the Thanes of the west should make their submission to him.

During all this time the ecclesiastical importance of Bath had been rapidly increasing. The Abbey was a flourishing institution, it was imposing in every aspect—its buildings, the members of its brotherhood, its social figure, and the political importance of its literature and library. Some valuable specimens of the latter still exist, especially one volume at Cambridge, which tells of the estates of the Abbey and the benevolent agrarian policy of the Abbots. The effect of the Norman Conquest was probably little felt in Bath during the reign of William I., there is, indeed, little reason to believe in

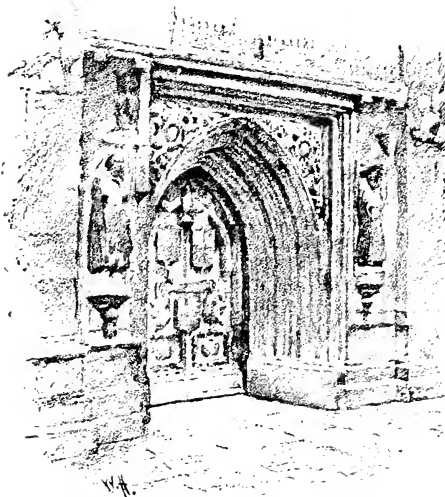


BATH FROM A FIELD NEAR ABBEY CEMETERY.

any Norman interference since, in 1075, Aelfsig, an Englishman, was elected Abbot. In 1087, however, died William the 1st, and Aelfsig, the Abbot, and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, rose in arms in favour of Robert, brother of William Rufus. Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, espoused the cause of the King, and sallying forth from Bristol, burnt and sacked Bath, its monasteries and its Abbey.

It was to a physician that Bath was now to owe its restoration. John de Villula was physician and chaplain to William II. and attracted to Bath by the fame of its healing springs, he obtained from William Rufus, in 1090, the see of Somerset, hitherto located at Wells. The next step was to obtain possession of the ruined city, and this was effected by a second charter of William Rufus, which is unfortunately undated.

John rebuilt the Abbey, the city, and the baths, which latter he thoroughly organised, so as to attract large numbers of the sick. He died in 1122, having before his death replaced the English monks by Norman churchmen. From this period, until the Reformation, the history of the city is practically the history of the Abbey. Robert, who succeeded John de Villula, completed the building, or, according to some chroniclers, entirely rebuilt the Abbey, and the see was removed from Wells to Bath. He was succeeded by FitzJocelin, to whom we owe the establishment of the St. John's Charity for the support of the aged and infirm. His successor, Savaric (1192), surrendered Bath to the Crown, receiving in exchange the rich Abbey of Glastonbury. Savaric and his successor, Jocelyn Trotman, styled themselves Bishops of Bath and



WEST DOOR OF THE BATH ABBEY.

Glastonbury, and it is under this style that the latter signed Magna Charta. In 1218 this union was dissolved by Papal Bull, and Jocelyn took for a time the title of Bishop of Bath. Towards the end of his episcopate he assumed the title of Bath and Wells, which title was held down to the date of the Reformation, and the bishop had his throne at both churches. Kings Stephen and John visited Bath ; the latter several times.

Shortly before the reformation the Abbey seems again to have fallen into bad repair, and the bishop ordered the monks to reduce their expenditure from £480 to £160, and to devote the surplus towards its restoration.

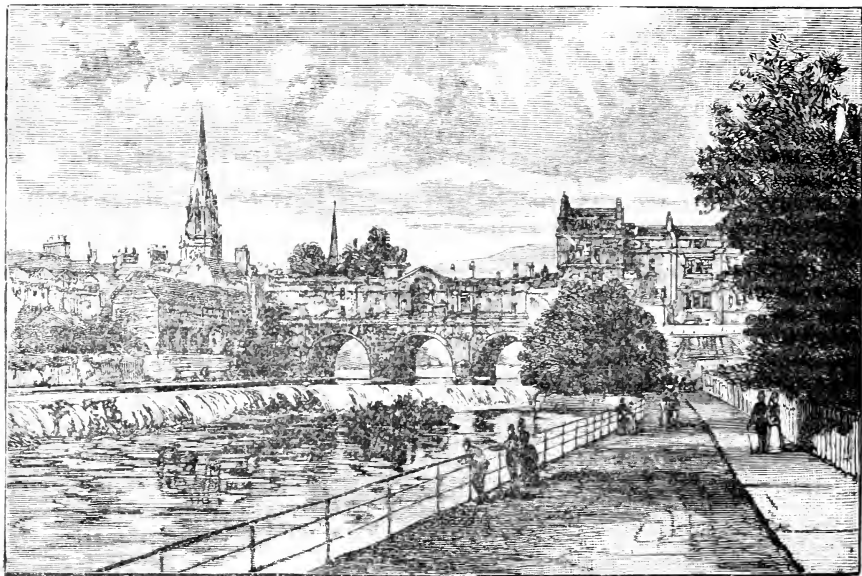
JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

Prior Bird entered heartily into this scheme, and at the date of the Dissolution the main body of the present Abbey was built and the materials, including 480 tons of lead, had been got together for its completion. Cromwell and his commission laid hands on the Abbey and its monastic estates, and for a period of 50 years the Abbey was used as a quarry of hewn stone, the stones accumulated for its completion were stolen, the church estates in Lyncombe, Widcombe and Walcot sold to a speculator, and the Hospital of St. John and the city churches allowed to fall into decay.

It was now to the waters that Bath was to owe its rise from the ruined condition into which it had fallen. Elizabeth herself visited Bath, and visitors from all parts flocked to the healing springs. Helped by their liberality the citizens did somewhat to restore the half-ruined Abbey and to amend the disgraceful state of the streets, and once more Bath began to regain its importance. Queen Anne (of Denmark) visited the city, and until the outbreak of the Civil Wars a continual tide of distinguished visitors flowed into the town in search of health and recreation.

It is to be feared that the good people of Bath had no very decided opinions as to the relative merits of Royalist or Cromwellian although they had, to their misfortune, plenty of opportunities of judging of the personal merits of the armies of both parties.

Charles at once despatched the Marquis of Hertford (the lord-lieutenant) with several other gentlemen of local influence who were with him at York to Bath. There they were fêted by the Corporation, and from thence they



PULTENEY BRIDGE AND WEIRS.

departed to Wells, at which place Hertford made the fatal mistake of establishing his head-quarters. The Horners, of Mells, and the Pophams (who were among the few Somerset gentry who sided with the Parliament) raised forces, defeated and pursued the Royalists, and having gained the ascendancy of the county occupied Bath, and in their turn were fêted by the Corporation.

The command of the Parliamentary forces in the west was entrusted to Sir William Waller, a man of considerable local importance. He established his head-quarters at Bath, and the citizens afforded him every assistance, and generally made much of him. His prime object was to prevent the junction of the then divided forces of the Royal Army. The King, with his army, was marching from Oxford, Sir Beville Grenville, with his victorious division, was marching from the west, and took up a position at Marshfield.

Waller, who was entrenched in strong position on Lansdown, on the site of the Grenville Monument, after successful skirmishing attacked the main body of Royalists. After a furious fight Waller was dislodged from his position, and finally, after encountering Lord Wilmot at Roundaway Down, fell back upon Bristol, and Bath was once more in the hands of the Royalists.

The town was fortified, Sir Thomas Bridges was appointed governor with a garrison of 140 men, and the citizens had a bad time of it.

In May, 1644, Queen Henrietta Maria spent a night at Bath on her way to Exeter, and in the same month Prince Charles made Bath his residence for some time. In July King Charles himself visited the city on his way to Cornwall.

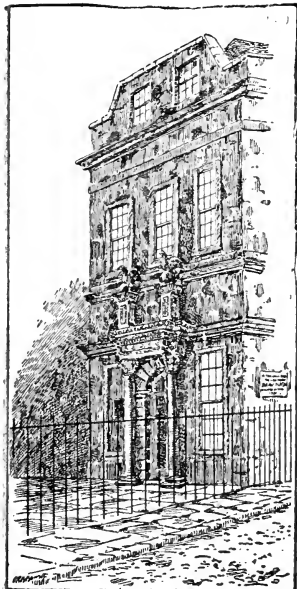
JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

In June, next year, the Royalist cause was lost at Naseby, and in the following month Bath was taken by strategy by Colonel Rich, who occupied the town with two regiments of his troops. The citizens were reduced to frightful straits to meet the requisitions. The members of Parliament were displaced, and it was not until petition after petition had been sent by the citizens that they were at last relieved of the garrison, only to be crowded with "maymed soldiers" sent down to the National Sanatorium to complete their recovery. During the period that followed the good citizens of Bath blew alternately hot and cold. They rejoiced with much feasting at the defeat of the Royal cause; they rejoiced after similar manner at the Restoration. They shut their gates to Monmouth when he marched to Bath, and at the Declaration published by James in April, 1687, they took great credit to themselves for having done so. The next year the Queen Consort came to Bath, and the birth of the child, afterwards known as the Pretender, was attributed in part to the efficacy of the waters.



EAST GATE.

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.



HOUSE IN WHICH BEAU NASH
LIVED.

It is difficult to describe the condition into which the city had at this time drifted. The population had decreased, the streets and houses were in a deplorable state, and the baths themselves little better than pigstyes; the Corporation corrupt and ill-governed.

Out of this slough of despond it was the work of a great Triumvirate to cause to rise a city, second to none in beauty and cleanliness, to which all the fashionable world flocked. To Beau Nash, Ralph Allen and John Wood be all honour for the work they carried out.

Beau Nash was no moralist, he did not even pretend to be better than his fellows, but he was an organiser and a man born to rule. With infinite tact and good temper he set himself to arrange the society of the place. He provided assembly rooms, introduced the most stringent rules with regard to decorum, and gradually freed the city of the lawless gangs of well dressed roughs who had made it unfit and unsafe for respectable people. The visit of Princess Anne and her subsequent visit as

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

Queen in 1703 did much to make the city fashionable, but as yet the accommodation was of the meanest description, and it was to remedy this that Allen, the capitalist, and Wood, the architect, set themselves to work.

Allen was the son of an innkeeper and came to Bath as clerk in the post office. He began by reforming the much neglected organisation of the post and obtained contracts for a system of cross posts, which gradually extended over the whole country. The profits were enormous, but the public gained even more than the contractor. To the now world-wide Bath stone Allen next directed his energies, opening quarries, building workmen's cottages, and arranging roads for the conveyance of the stone. His next move was to prove the adaptability of the stone to building purposes. Prior Park was built as a specimen, and he then, with Wood's assistance, set to work to plan out and erect streets and crescents on a uniform and consistent scheme, and the new city sprung up as if touched by Aladdin's magic. The continent was closed to the fashionable world which flocked to Bath. Pitt, the Dukes of Beaufort, Monmouth, Kingston, Chandos, Bedford and Marlborough; Lords Houth, Clive, Sandwich and Chesterfield built or took houses, and hardly a name distinguished by rank, fortune, achievements or learning was absent from the list of visitors.

It is to Beau Nash that Bath owes the Mineral Water Hospital. The foundation stone was laid in his "reign" and he exerted himself continuously and most successfully to collect funds. Allen gave the stone, Wood gave his

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Photo by]

MILSOM STREET.

[W. G. Lewis.

skill, and between them they raised an institution which may fairly be called a national benefit.

From the days of Beau Nash until the present time Bath has slowly moved forward. True, it ceased for a time to be the centre "par excellence" of the elite of English society, but it was building up an influential resident population of its own—and steadily improving its condition and its attractions. Buildings of all kinds have been erected, including some 20 churches, a Guildhall (to which large and important additions have just been made), a large college for officers' daughters, a large college for the sons of Wesleyan ministers, and, within recent years the Bath College, a public school which bids fair to rival older institutions. The Abbey has been put into thorough repair, new suites of Baths built and added to, and hotels have sprung up. The Theatre has been built, burnt down, and rebuilt. A Park of no ordinary beauty and public gardens have been added to the attractions of the city, and wood paving and electric lighting have been adopted, until now the city stands first among the residential cities of England, well worthy of her name the Queen of the West.

Omission has been necessarily made in so slight a sketch of the artistic and literary associations of the city, but it is perhaps safe to say that Bath has been in touch with almost every noted name of the past century. Here Gainsborough, Hoare, and Sir Thomas Lawrence began their careers, as did in our own day Sir F. Leighton and the late Mr. Long. Here Mrs. Thrale spent many years, and here she married the husband of her old age, Piozzi.

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

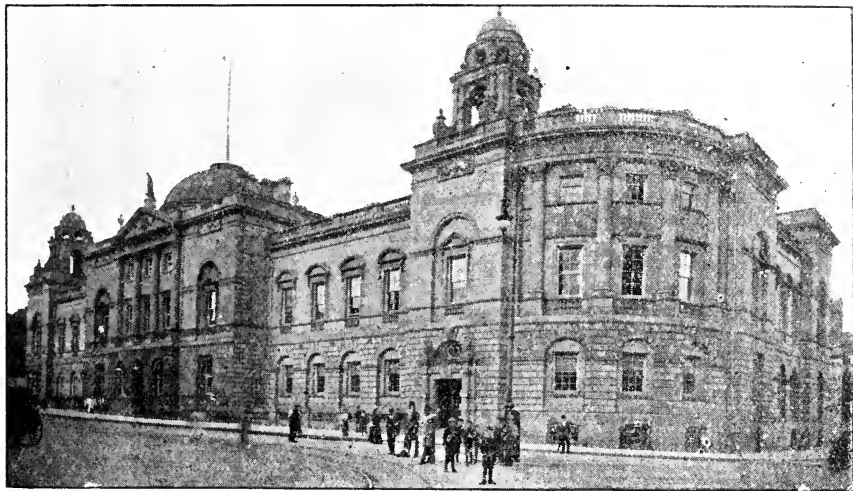


Photo by

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

W. G. Lewis.

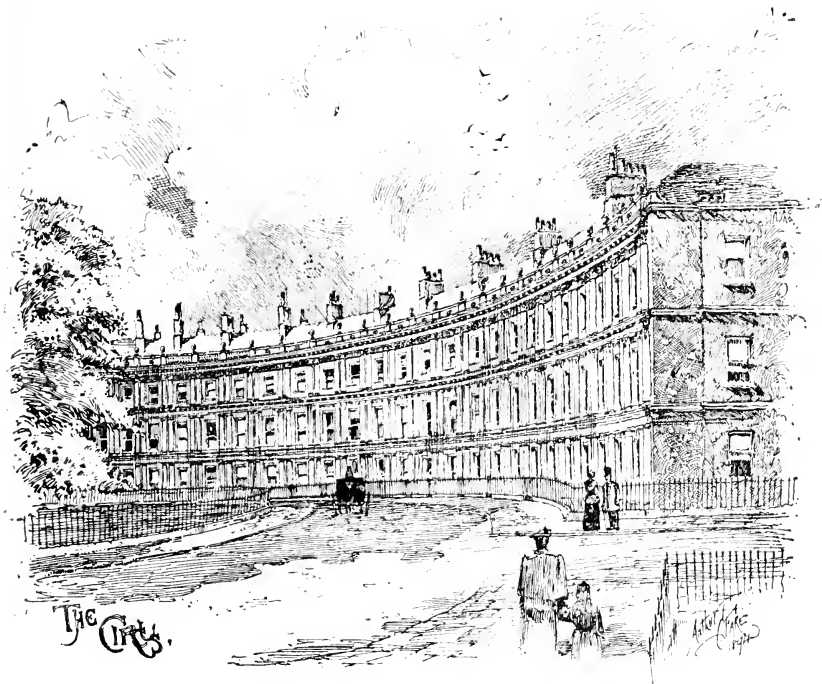
Here Fielding lived and wrote and also his sister, Jane Austin, Madame d'Arblay (Fauny Burney). Here Bishop Butler died, here Chesterfield wrote many of his letters, and here Sam Johnson and Horace Walpole were constant visitors. Here Herschel lived with his devoted sister, and here from his observatory in New King Street he discovered the planet Uranus. Here Wilberforce formed his resolve to emancipate the slave, and here the late Lord Lytton sought repose from his literary cares. Here Dickens discovered the original of Fat Boy, and here he, Thackeray and Forster were the guests of Walter Savage Landor. It seems, indeed, hardly possible to read the life of any great man or woman of the past century without coming upon references to the city of Bath, and small wonder that pilgrims from foreign parts linger here to see where Squire Allworthy lived, the scene of "The Rivals," the houses of Jane Austin, Hannah More, the Herschels, and Pope's cottage, or mount the hill to see the stately tower of Beckford.

Contrary to a widely received opinion, or prejudice, science has demonstrated that Bath is cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter, and has therefore a more moderate range of temperature than the other towns between 51 and 52 degrees of latitude included in the returns of the Registrar-General. On exceptionally hot and cold days this peculiarity is very marked.

The following is the summary taken from the above returns :—

| Mean of all the highest readings of the Thermometer at Stations between 51° and 52° of latitude | Deg. Fah. | Bath. | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Deg. Fah. | Deg. Fah. |
| ... | ... | 92·4 | 90·3 |

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.



| | | | | | Deg. Fah. | Bath. Deg. Fah. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|--------------------|
| Mean of all the lowest ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41·8 | 43·2 |
| Mean range of temperature ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50·6 | 47·3 |
| Mean monthly range of temperature ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45·2 | 43·0 |
| Mean daily range of temperature ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·6 | 18·3 |
| Mean temperature of the air ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62·6 | 62·2 |

GENERAL STATISTICS.—The corporate property of the city is large, consisting chiefly of houses in the city ; it produces an annual income of about £10,400 which is applied in aid of the Borough rate. Hence for a city of its class the rates are unusually low. The general district rate (including the School Board rate) varies from 2s. to 2s. 4d., and the poor rate from 9d. to 10d. The proportion of paupers is 21·19 per 1,000 as compared with an average of 28·6 throughout England and Wales. The municipal government is vested in a Mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 common council men. The constituency numbers 8,325 voters.

For Parliamentary purposes the constituency numbers 7,233 voters, and returns two members. A Court of Quarter Session is held in Bath, and Petty Sessions are held daily by the magistrates

The Great Western Railway brings the city within 2 hours of London, and has just completed a new and improved station at Bath to meet the increased demand, the Midland, and Somerset and Dorset, and London and South Western connect it conveniently with the midlands, the north and the south.

Hot Springs of Bath.

These Mineral Waters, used as Baths by the Romans as early as the first century, flow from three principal springs yielding daily 507,600 gallons at a temperature, where they rise from the earth, of 120° Fahrenheit.

The Spring, which rises under the King's Bath, supplies the "King's and Queen's Baths," the "New Royal Baths" and "Swimming Bath," the "Kingston Baths," the Drinking Fountain in the Grand Pump Room, where the temperature of the water is 113°, the Mineral Water Hospital, and the Public Fountain in Stall Street. The "Hetling" or "Hot Spring" supplies the "Old Royal Baths," the "Tepid Swimming Bath," Bellott's Hospital, and the "Hospital Baths," which two last named are free to patients certificated by the Faculty. The "Cross Bath" Spring supplies the open Public Bath.

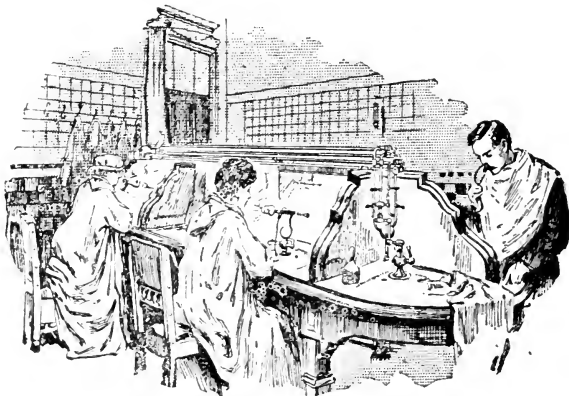
The "Douches," &c., throughout the several establishments are supplied from cisterns, 35 feet above the surface level, into which the water is forced by steam pumps. The boilers of the engines furnish hot steam for the various linen closets, and for the service of the laundries recently erected in York Street, where the whole of the linen employed at the Baths is dealt with by the most modern appliances.

The waters are beneficial in all forms of gout, sub-acute, chronic and muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, certain forms of cardiac or heart com-

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

plaints, paralysis, nervous debility, diseases of women, disorders of the digestive system, albuminaria, tropical anaemia, metallic poisoning, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, and certain diseases of the skin; some surgical diseases of the joints, general weakness of limbs after injury, and diseases of throat and air passages.

The Baths are vested in the Corporation of the City, who have recently expended upwards of £40,000 in rendering them the most perfect in Europe.



THE NEEDLE DOUCHE ROOM.

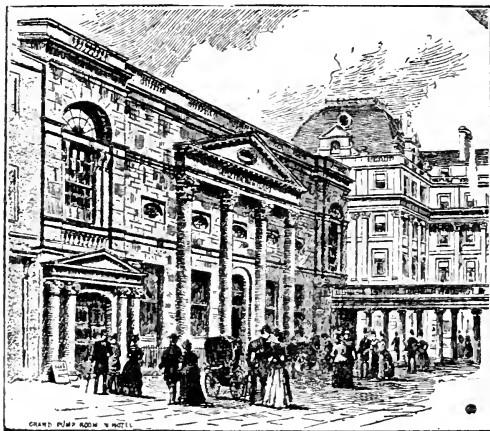
JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

In addition to the ample provision of luxurious Deep and Reclining Baths, Swimming Baths, Cooling Rooms, &c., the various appliances demanded by existing medical science are fully supplied, and the visitor will find here *Thermalsoolbader* or *Nauheim* treatment, Thermal Vapour, the Air Massage Douche, Needle Douche, Scottish Douche, Baths with Massage, Medicated Baths, Cadet's Sitz Bath, Pulverised Water and Inhalation Rooms, the Bouillon, Douche Spray, Shower, and Dry and Moist Heat. Doucheurs and Doucheuses from continental spas are engaged on the staff. Swimming Baths of various degrees of luxury and convenience meet the requirements of all classes. The large Swimming Bath at the New Royal (80 feet long by 35 feet wide), the charge for which is one shilling, is daily supplied with fresh Mineral Water, while the Public Cross Bath, holding upwards of 12,000 gallons, is available at the charge of one penny. There is also the "Tepid Swimming Bath" at the Old Royal Baths (60 feet by 23 feet) which, when filled to a depth of about five feet, contains nearly 38,000 gallons. This bath is supplied with a cold shower, and is charged at sixpence and ninepence. An ordinary "deep bath" contains from 600 to 800 gallons. The temperature of the bathing water is reduced by mixing with cooled Mineral Water from the large Roman Bath recently laid open, which is kept filled from the King's Bath Spring, and contains upwards of 100,000 gallons. The famous King's Bath, familiar in the local literature and pictures of the last century, has recently been closed to bathers. Bathing tickets must in all cases be procured from the office which

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

adjoins the New Royal Baths, Stall Street. Visitors are advised to book their baths in advance. Bathers, on the advice of their medical men, may obtain bath treatment on Sundays up to 12 o'clock noon, notice of such intended baths to be given at the General Manager's office by 6 p.m. the previous evening. All fees to attendants are included in the charge paid for tickets, and gratuities are not allowed.

The full advantages of these baths and waters can only be secured at the establishments of the Corporation, but portable baths at a temperature not exceeding 106° can be supplied and delivered by the officials at private residences by arrangement. Hot mineral water in bottles can be obtained at the Pump Room.



JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

The bathing establishments of the city comprise the following :—The NEW ROYAL BATHS, adjoining the Grand Hotel, Stall Street. Attached to these baths is a First-class Swimming Bath supplied daily with fresh mineral water. Temperature 82° to 94°. For ladies', Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. This bath is available for gentlemen on Tuesdays till 1 p.m., Thursdays and Saturdays, and on Sundays till 9.30 a.m. The KING'S AND QUEEN'S BATHS, Stall Street, adjoining the Grand Pump Room. The ROYAL BATHS, Bath Street. The TEPID SWIMMING BATH, Bath Street, for gentlemen only. The KINGSTON BATHS, York Street, for men only. The CROSS BATH, Bath Street.

The Grand and Hetling Pump Rooms are open each week day from 8.30 a.m. till 6 p.m., and the Grand Pump Room on Sundays, after morning service, till 2 p.m. for drinking the waters.

The whole of the baths are open for inspection of visitors daily between the hours of 1 and 3. The manager, Mr. Thomas R. Collins, will willingly give visitors any information respecting the baths. The charges for bathing may be obtained from the Ticket office, Stall Street.

Concerts are held daily in the Roman Promenade, from 3 till 5, from October to April.

The number of Bathers for the years 1890-1895 inclusive was 585,261.

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

The Roman Baths.

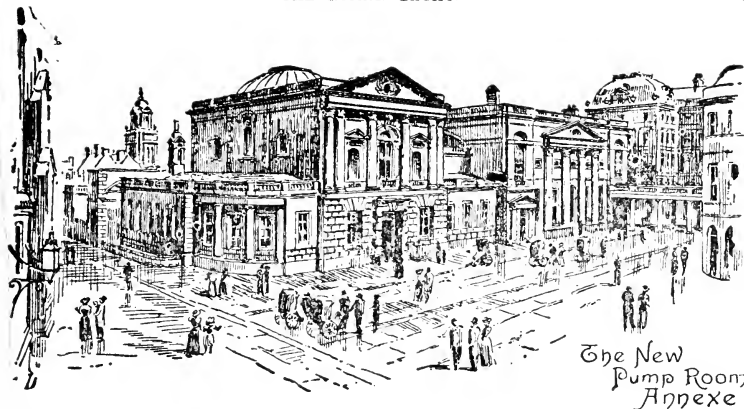
The existence of extensive Roman Baths in immediate proximity to the mineral water springs, was demonstrated in 1755, but the remains then found on the site of Kingston Buildings were destroyed.

In 1878 the culvert was discovered which formerly carried off the waste hot water from the Roman Baths ; this, with the tributary culverts, have been lately again utilised. The great bath within a hall 110 ft. 4½ in. by 68 ft. 5 in. was at this time discovered, and the Corporation of the City, assisted by public subscription, removed the houses that were erected on the site, and cleared away the whole area of the Bath.

Besides this Bath there are several others, notably a circular bath within a hall 68 ft. by 35 ft., now roofed over by the vault supporting the New Baths.

The great Roman well is, perhaps, the most remarkable of recent discoveries, but this, although again utilised, is now hidden by the floor of the mediæval King's Bath, previously referred to. The Romans built this well to secure the mineral springs from any possible pollution, and it is once more used for that purpose ; its construction is of massive stones forming an unequal octagonal figure 50 ft. long by 40 ft. broad, the wall being originally coated with lead, of a weight of about 30 lbs. to the foot. The hot springs rise in the centre of this well, which now, as in the remote past, forms a tank for accumulating the water, from which aqueducts distribute it to the various ancient and modern Baths.

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It is assumed that the Roman Baths must have occupied an area of about 900 ft. long and a width of from 300 ft. to 350 ft., or from 6 to 7 acres, with pleasure grounds from the Baths to the river to the south.

The great Roman Bath is now appropriately protected from the weather, the water only being open to the sky, this being part of a scheme for

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

extending the Pump Room accommodation which has recently been completed and was opened in October, 1897, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Formerly concerts were given daily in the old Pump Room, but that is now entirely devoted to water drinkers, and the concerts are now given in a handsome concert hall, forming part of a suite of apartments including drawing-room, smoking-room, museum, lavatories, &c. The terms of subscription are :—Annual subscription, 21/-; monthly, 5/-; weekly, 2/6; admission, 6d.

Places of Worship.

With the exception of the Abbey there is little historically or architecturally interesting about any of the churches of Bath—nearly all of them date from the early part of the present century. S. Andrew's, in the Julian Road, has a very fine elevation, but Sir Gilbert Scott, by whom it was designed, probably never realised the disastrous effect which the lofty spire has upon all views of the splendid buildings of the Royal Crescent.

OLD WALCOT CHURCH (S. Swithin's) contains monuments of Anstey (a local poet of some renown), of Monsieur D'Arblay, husband of Fanny Burney, of Governor Pownall and of Mrs. Thrale, and S. MICHAEL'S possesses an interesting and unique series of churchwarden's accounts ranging from 1349

to 1551. At the Octagon Episcopal Chapel (now employed for a secular purpose), Herschel was for some years organist, and here in later years Dr. Magee, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, and Archbishop of York, preached.



CHARLCOMBE CHURCH.

The services in the majority of the churches are on evangelical lines, most of the livings, including that of the Abbey, being in the gift of the Simeon Trustees. S. MARY'S, S. JOHN BAPTIST, Bathwick, and HOLY TRINITY form an exception to the general rule, the services at these churches being High, and at CHRISTCHURCH, Julian Road, the service is of a more modern description.

The Roman Catholics have a very beautiful modern church. S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, near the G.W.R. Station, and a smaller church of S. MARY THE VIRGIN, which was opened in 1881, in the Julian Road. THE Wesleyans have two chapels, NEW KING STREET and WALCOT.

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH is on the Vineyards.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have two places of worship, Westgate Buildings and Claremont.

THE INDEPENDENTS possess two large chapels, one in Argyle Street and one in Charlotte Street.

There are four Baptist Chapels—HAY HILL, MANVERS STREET, PROVIDENCE (Lower Bristol Road), and EBENEZER, Widcombe.

THE MORAVIANS have a chapel in Charlotte Street; the SWEDENBORGIANS or NEW CHURCH a chapel in Henry Street; the PLYMOUTH BRETHREN one in Monmouth Street; and the UNITARIANS a very beautiful little church in Trim Street, near the Theatre.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS have a meeting house in York Street, and the JEWS a Synagogue in Corn Street.

Many of the churches in the villages outside the borough are both ancient and interesting, notably—Swainswick, Langridge, Charlcombe, Ditteridge, Englishcombe, Batheaston, Claverton, Kelston, Northstoke, S. Catherine's, &c.

The following are particulars relating to Services at various Churches.

THE ABBEY, High Street—Parish church, dedicated to S. Peter and S. Paul.

Founded 676, building completed 1616. Church open from 10 to 4 in winter, 10 to 6 summer.

Services: Sundays, 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 and 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays, 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Hymns, Church Hymns.

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S. MICHAEL's, Northgate Street—Parish church. Built 1835.

Services : Sundays, 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m. ; Children's service and Holy Baptism, 1st Sunday at 3 p.m. ; Weekdays, Wednesdays at 12 a.m., Thursdays at 7.30 p.m. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

S. JAMES's, Southgate Street—Parish church. Body of church rebuilt 1768, new tower erected 1848. Always open from 10 to 5.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 3.15 p.m. every 4th Sunday ; Thursday evenings, 7.30. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

WIDCOMBE, Church Street—S. Thomas á Becket. Parish church. The oldest church in the city, supposed to have been built about 1500.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 p.m. ; Weekdays, Saints' days at 11 a.m. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

S. MATTHEW's, Widcombe Hill—Built 1846 and consecrated 1847.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m. ; Weekdays, Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

S. MARK's, Lyncombe Hill—Parish church. Built 1831-2 ; consecrated 1832.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 3.15 2nd Sunday ; Weekdays, Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

S. LUKE's, Wells Road—Parish church. Consecrated 1867.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m. ; last Sunday in month, 8.30 a.m. ; Children's service 3 p.m. occasionally ; Weekdays, Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHAPEL, Holloway.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m. ; Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

S. MICHAEL'S—Attached to S. John's Hospital.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 3 p.m. ; Weekdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11. Hymns, Ancient and Modern.

S. MARY THE VIRGIN, Raby Place—Parish church. Built 1814-20. Open daily.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., 3.0, 3.15, 6.30 p.m. ; Weekdays, Daily 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Wednesdays and Fridays, 11, Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Hymns, Ancient and Modern.

S. JOHN BAPTIST, Bathwick Street—Built 1861-2. All seats free and unappropriated. Open from 10 till 1, and 2 till 5.

Services : Sundays, Matins, 10.30 a.m., Litany and Children's service, 3.30 p.m., Evensong, 7 p.m. ; Weekdays, Matins, Wednesdays, Fridays and Festivals, 11 a.m., other days after Communion, Evensong, Fridays and Eves of Festivals, 8, other days, 5. Hymns, Ancient and Modern.

CHRIST CHURCH, Montpelier—Consecrated 1798. New chancel, &c. 1866.

Services : Sundays, 11 a.m., Litany, 3.30, 1st and 3rd Sundays, and 6.30 p.m. ; Weekdays, 9.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 a.m., Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Hymns, Ancient and Modern.

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S. SWITHIN's, Paragon—Walcot Parish church. Built 1780. Restored 1891.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays, Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m.
Hymns, Hymnal Companion. Open daily from 10 till dusk.

S. ANDREW's, Julian Road—Built 1870. Tower and spire erected 1879.
Open daily from 10 till 6.

Services: Sunday, 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays,
Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saints' days, 11.45 noon, Daily, 5.30 p.m.,
Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

THOMAS STREET CHAPEL, Walcot—Built 1830.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; 1st Sunday in month at 3 p.m. Hymns,
Hymnal Companion.

S. SAVIOUR's, Grosvenor—Parish church. Built 1829; consecrated 1832.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and
Saints' days at 11 a.m. Hymns, Ancient and Modern.

HOLY TRINITY, Lower James Street—Parish church. 1840. Built 1822.
Population 3,300. Open Daily from 9 till 5. All Seats free.

Services: Sundays, 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; Children's service 2nd and 4th
Sundays at 3 p.m.; Weekdays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays at 9 a.m.
and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 6 p.m. Hymns,
Ancient and Modern.

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S. STEPHEN, Lansdown, Parish Church—Built 1840-5. New chancel, &c., 1882-3.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; Children's service last Sunday at 3.15 p.m.; Weekdays, Wednesdays, 12 noon and 7.30 p.m., Fridays and Saints' days at 12. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

S. PAUL'S, Queen Square—Parish church. Built 1873; consecrated 1874.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; Children's service 2nd Sunday at 3 p.m.; Weekdays, Saints' days at 12, Wednesdays 7.30 p.m., Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

CORN STREET CHAPEL, S. Paul's.

Services: Sundays, 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays, Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Hymns, Hymnal Companion.

KENSINGTON CHAPEL, Kensington.—Opened 1795.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays, Wednesdays, 7 p.m. Hymns, Bickersteth's.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL, Lansdown Crescent.—Opened 1794.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 3.15 and 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11 a.m. Hymns, Ancient and Modern.

S. AUGUSTINE, Julian Road.—Built 1816.

Services: Sundays, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.; Weekdays, Thursdays, 11.30 a.m. Hymns, Common Praise.

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Points of Interest.

Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, Terrace Walk.—Established 1825, in a building erected for the purpose by Earl Manvers. It comprises a commodious reading room, supplied with the London and local newspapers, the principal reviews, magazines, and scientific periodicals, with writing, chess, and smoking rooms attached. Also a Library of about 24,000 volumes, comprehending many of the most approved works of reference in every department of literature and science.

Open to Subscribers daily, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas day excepted.)

Special rates of subscription for visitors.

There is also a Museum, in which are collections illustrative of Geology, Archæology, Ethnology, and Natural History generally.

The public are admitted to the Museum free on Thursdays, and on other days of the week (except Sundays) on payment of 2d. for adults, and 1d. each for children. Members are admitted free.

Holburne Art Museum, Charlotte Street.—The art objects exhibited in the galleries are the collection of the late Sir T. W. Holburne, of Menstrie, Bart., and include numerous pictures by the old Masters (notably some fine examples of the Dutch school and of the English portrait painters), a large collection of Oriental and European porcelain and pottery, gems, bronzes,

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many good miniatures by well-known artists, and a unique exhibit of gold and silver plate, dating from the early part of the sixteenth century The collection of Apostle and other spoons is large and interesting, and many of the other specimens exhibited are of great beauty and rarity.

The Museum is open daily, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sunday, Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, Christmas Day, Bank Holidays and Bath Race days excepted.) Visitors are admitted free on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, an admission fee of one shilling is charged.

Bath and County Club, Queen Square.—Visitors can have their names put down as temporary members on application to the Secretary.

Theatre Royal, Beauford Square.—Erected in 1863 from designs by



THEATRE ROYAL.

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the late Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A. The house is elegant and commodious, the situation is central and the carriage approaches are convenient. Under the present Management much has been done towards rendering the drama the chief amusement of the city. The Theatre is kept continuously open for about ten months of the year and the best London successes are early placed upon the stage.

Assembly Rooms, Alfred Street.—A fine suite of rooms of handsome proportions, comprising Grand Ball room, 104 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, 35 ft. high, Concert room, Octagon, Tea room, Club room, &c., all upon one floor, *without a step*. The interior architectural features of these rooms are amongst the finest of the eighteenth century work. Wood was the architect. The Assembly Rooms, *as a suite*, are said to be without a rival in England, or even on the Continent. Concerts, variety entertainments, private and subscription balls. Tickets and list of the entertainments can be had at the Lessee's office at the Rooms, or at Messrs. Milsom and Son's, Milsom Street.

Musical Societies.—The following are the principal musical societies in Bath. Concerts are given by each at intervals during the winter season :—
THE BATH QUARTET SOCIETY. Private subscription concerts. Founded 1855, for the performance of classical compositions. Four concerts are given during the season, at the Assembly Rooms. THE BATH CHORAL UNION. THE BATH CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY. A society of ladies and gentlemen who meet for the practice and performance of choral and orchestral work. THE

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BATH ORPHEUS SOCIETY. A society of gentlemen who meet for practice and performance of glees, madrigals and part-songs.

Hospitals.—The Bath Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Upper Borough Walls, was founded in 1737, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1739. In 1887 her Majesty conferred the title of Royal upon this Institution, the object of which is to extend gratuitously to the poor of the United Kingdom the benefits which the hot springs of the city afford in such cases as rheumatism, palsy, gout, leprosy, and other diseases. Accommodation is provided for 100 male and 70 female patients. There are no out-patients. The Royal United Hospital, for the relief of the poor of the city and neighbourhood and for giving immediate assistance in all accidents. It contains 130 beds, and includes a special ward for children. Out-patients residing within the limits of a certain district are attended at home by the medical officer. The Bath Homœopathic Hospital, Duke Street, for affording relief to the sick poor of the city, and hospital accommodation for poor persons from all parts. Out-patients are treated on payment of one shilling a fortnight or by subscribers tickets. Urgent and necessitous cases free. In addition to these hospitals there are three Dispensaries, the Eastern, Western and Southern, besides special institutions for Skin Diseases, and the treatment of the Eye and Ear, as well as a recently established Hospital for Women.

Benevolent Institutions.—The principal of these are S. Catherine's Hospital and S. John's Hospital, both very old foundations, the former for the support

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of women only and the latter for men and women. There are a very large number of charitable institutions in the city in addition to these, all accomplishing good work in the objects for which they are formed.

Military Establishments.—Bath cannot boast of much in this way, but the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry and the 4th (Militia) Battalion Prince Albert's Somersetshire L.I. assemble here sometimes for training. The 1st V.B. Somersetshire L.I., consisting of eight companies, has its headquarters in Bath. An attempt was made to get a military centre here some years since, but it did not succeed.

Freemasonry is somewhat strong in Bath. There are four Lodges, the Royal Cumberland, No. 41, the Royal Sussex, No. 53, the Lodge of Honour, No. 379, and the Royal Albert Edward, No. 906. These all meet in the Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, one of the best and most convenient halls in the provinces, recently improved and decorated at a cost of upwards of £1,000.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.—In addition to lending libraries in connection with the principal booksellers, there is the Bath Athenæum, now incorporated with the Literary Institution, where for a small subscription books may be obtained from a library consisting of several thousand volumes of standard and popular works as well as the use of a good reading room. There is also a Church Institute on Edgar Buildings, a Young Men's Christian Association in Broad Street, a Young Women's Christian Association in Milsom Street, and branch of the Girl's Friendly Society in Russell Street.



AVENUE IN THE PARK

Parks.—The principal of these is the Royal Victoria Park, reached from Queen Square. It occupies an area of about 49½ acres laid out in walks, drives and lawns, and is supported by private subscriptions. The Broome Botanic Garden, containing a collection of hardy herbaceous plants, is at the farthest end of the Park, and will well repay a visit ; admission free. The Sydney Gardens, at the end of Pulteney Street, though not large in size, are laid out with great taste, and, having existed since 1795, they are studded with stately trees, which afford a pleasant shade during the summer months. Very successful Flower Shows have been held here during the seasons for many years, and a band performs here from May to September alternately with the Victoria Park and Institution Gardens. The Sydney Gardens have been acquired by the Gordons Hotels Company, Limited, who purpose erecting a large hotel on the site of the old Sydney College. The Institution Gardens are situated on the North Parade, and subscribers to the Pump Room can obtain admission tickets free. The city has recently laid out the Hedgemoor Park, at the end of the Paragon, and also Lansdown Park, a small pleasure ground on Lansdown.

Schools.—BATH COLLEGE, opened in May, 1878, is constituted as far as possible on the model of Clifton College, and comprises an Army Class as well as Classical and Modern sides. PRIOR PARK, once the residence of Ralph Allen, and one of the sights of Bath, is now a Roman Catholic College. KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, in Broad Street, owes its existence to

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CAVENDISH CRESCENT

King Edward VI., who endowed it with part of the land belonging to the dissolved religious houses. NEW KINGSWOOD SCHOOL, situated on Lansdown, provides the means of education for 300 sons of Wesleyan ministers. On the opposite side of the road is the ROYAL SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS, originally erected by a company as a college for boys in 1853, but afterwards purchased by a committee to provide education for orphan daughters of Army officers. The BATH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, in Portland Place, belongs to the Girl's Public Day School Company. There is accommodation for upwards of 150 girls. In addition to these schools there has recently been formed a Technical Education Committee, which has taken over the whole of the Science and Art classes in Bath, and is at present carrying on these, besides numerous other classes for technical instruction in the New Technical School, recently erected, adjoining the Guildhall. Adjoining these will be erected the Victoria Art Gallery, the citizens' memorial of Her Majesty's Record Reign, the foundation stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, in October, 1897.

Hotels. — The Grand, Stall Street; York House, York Buildings; Lansdown Grove, Lansdown; the Royal, Manvers Street; the Castle, Northgate Street; the Christopher, High Street, &c. Private Hotels are the Pulteney, Pulteney Street; Francis's, Queen Square; Francis's Hotel, Beunett Street; Harris's Hotel, Waldron's, Queen Square; the Edgar, Laura Place; Fernley, North Parade, &c. Visitors are also provided for in a large number of Boarding Houses and Private Apartments.

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Banks.—Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell and Co., National Provincial, Lloyd's, Stuckey's, Wilts and Dorset, Metropolitan Bank of England and Wales, Capital and Counties, and the London City and Midland.

Newspapers.—Daily Evening—The Bath Herald, Bath Chronicle and Argus. Weekly, Saturday—The Bath Herald, Bath Journal, Bath Argus ; Wednesday, Bladud ; Thursday, Bath Chronicle.

Carriage and Chair Fares.—HACKNEY CARRIAGES may be hired either by time or distance at the option of the person hiring. If hired by time the fare is 2s. per hour, and 6d. additional for every fifteen minutes ; if by distance, 1s. per mile for carrying two persons, and 6d. for every additional half mile or fraction thereof ; for an extra person, an additional 6d. per mile. A fare and a half may be charged between midnight and 6 a.m. The drivers shall carry and assist in the disposal of a reasonable amount of luggage. WHEEL CHAIRS.—Fares, by time, 1s. per hour ; if the time exceeds one hour for each quarter of an hour of the whole time, 6d. ; by distance, not exceeding half a mile, 6d., and 6d. for every additional half mile or fraction thereof. Between 12 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half may be charged.

Sports and Pastimes.

Races have been held since 1792 on the Lansdown Course, one of the most picturesque spots in the country. An excellent Horse Show takes place annually at Lambridge.

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The Avon is a very pretty river for boating in the summer, and on the upper water parties can go as far as Limpley Stoke. The Bath Boating Company has a city station reached from Bridge Street, and another in the Villa Fields, where boats can be hired. The chief boating clubs are the Avon Rowing Club and the Bath Rowing Club.

Cricket and Football are represented in their particular seasons principally by the Lansdown C.C. and the Bath Rugby F.C. but there are also many other clubs in the city for both sports, as well as several Cycling Clubs. There are two Golf Clubs, several Lawn Tennis Clubs, an Archery Club and a Badminton Club.

During the Hunting season the Bath and County Harriers meet on Mondays and Thursdays. The meets can be obtained at Messrs. Jolly & Son's.

The meets of the Duke of Beaufort's and Capt. Spicer's hounds are published in the Bath papers.

The South West Wilts hounds have meets convenient from Bath by rail and the companies afford every facility for railing horses at cheap rates.



JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

Walks and Drives around Bath.

(By kind permission of the Editor of "*Bladud*.")

NORTH.—Swainswick (3 miles): Manor House, Prynne, Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular architecture. Langridge (4 miles): Church, Norman chancel and arch. Cold Ashton (5 miles): Manor House (Gunning's).

NORTH EAST.—Batheaston (2½ miles): Village Church; Bells, pre-Reformation. Solsbury Hill (3 miles): Ancient Earthworks; View of Bath. St. Catherine's (4 miles): (Hon. Mrs. R. S. Drummond); Valley; Church, stone pulpit, Norman font; Bridle path to Marshfield, Colerne, Cold Ashton.

NORTH WEST.—Charlcombe (2 miles): Church, yew tree, Norman doorway. Beckford's Tower (2 miles), View from. Pilgrim's Chapel (3 miles): Race-Course. Greville's Monument (4 miles), commemorating the Battle of Lansdown. Wick Rocks (6 miles): Romantic scenery; site of Roman Villa. Prospect Stile (4 miles) Grand view of the valley of the Avon—Bath to the left, Bristol and the Welsh Hills to the right, the Mendips to the south, and on clear Summer afternoons the Malvern Hills to the north, the Wiltshire Downs close in the view on the east.

SOUTH.—Widcombe (1 mile): Old Church; Manor House, formerly occupied by the gentleman whom Fielding describes as Squire Western in his novel, "*Tom Jones*." On the hill above is Prior Park (1½ mile) built by Ralph Allen, the Squire Alworthy of the same novel. The view from the front of the mansion is very fine. The buildings are now occupied by a Roman Catholic educational establishment, the Rev. Canon James Williams, President. Pope's Walk and Grotto, Abbey Cemetery (1 mile): Gift of the Hon. and Rev. William Brodrick. Combe Down (1½ mile): Site of Roman Villa, Ralph Allen's Quarries. Woodland (1½ mile): Roman Catholic Cemetery. Ancient approach to Bath by Lyncombe Vale (1 mile). Beechen Cliff (1 mile): Panoramic view of Bath. Southstoke (3½ miles): Caissons, canallocks Odd Down (3 miles): Wansdyke, remnant of. Combe Hay Park (4 miles). Wellow (5

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.



WIDCOMBE CHURCH
& MANOR HOUSE

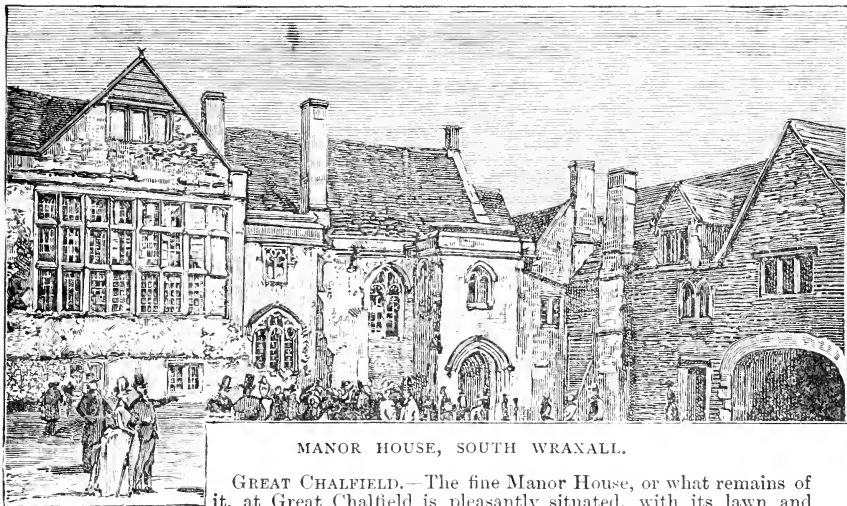
miles): Church, Roman Pavement, Cist Vaen, &c. Fosseway and British Encampment ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles). Camerton (6 miles): Coal pits. Englishcombe (3 miles): Wansdyke; Sir Thomas de Gournay's Castle. He took part in the horrid murder of Edward II. at Berkeley Castle. In the succeeding reign his property was confiscated and his castle razed to the ground. The plan of the building and the ditch can still be traced on the slopes of the hill. From the opposite side of the combe these earthworks are distinctly seen, particularly on a fine summer afternoon when the shadows are marked.

EAST.—Middle Hill Spa, Box (5 miles). Batheaston Villa (3 miles). Formerly residence of Lady Miller. Corsham Court (9 miles): Lord Methuen's Picture Gallery.

SOUTH EAST.—Warleigh (4 miles): (Mr. H. M. Skrine); Forest trees and park. Kingsdown (4 miles). Monkton Farleigh (4 miles): Tower. South Wraxhall (7 miles): Manor House; Entrance gate; Elizabethan dressing room. Bathford Hill (4 miles): Mountain view. Bathampton (2 miles): Church; mill; ferry; and manor house, (Colonel Bald). Claverton (3 miles): Manor House (Mr. H. D. Skrine); Church; Terraces of ancient Manor House; Allen's tomb. Dundas Aqueduct (4 miles): Road; railway; canal. Limpley Stoke (4 miles): Church and monument; Norman arch. Hinton Abbey (6 miles): Ruin, 14th century; ancient table in Manor House. Farleigh Castle (7 miles): Ruins. Sham Castle (1 mile): View of Avon Vale. Hampton Downs (2 miles): Belgic town; rocks; Wansdyke-barrows. Claverton Down (2 miles): Old Race-Course.

WEST.—Twerton (2 miles): Fielding's House. Newton St. Loe ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles): Church; Earl Temple's park and castle. Stanton-Bury (5 miles): Hill-view; Wansdyke. Stanton Drew (11 miles): Druidical temple. Partis College (2 miles): Asylum for Ladies of limited incomes; Chapel. Kelston Park (3 miles): Anciently seat of the Haringtons, now of Col. Inigo Jones; Church; Natural Round-hill. Bitton (6 miles): Church; Mediæval Monuments; Roman Antiquities. Via Julia. Weston (2 miles): Church; villas; picturesque village; traces of the Via Julia.

JOLLY & SON DRAPERS, BATH.



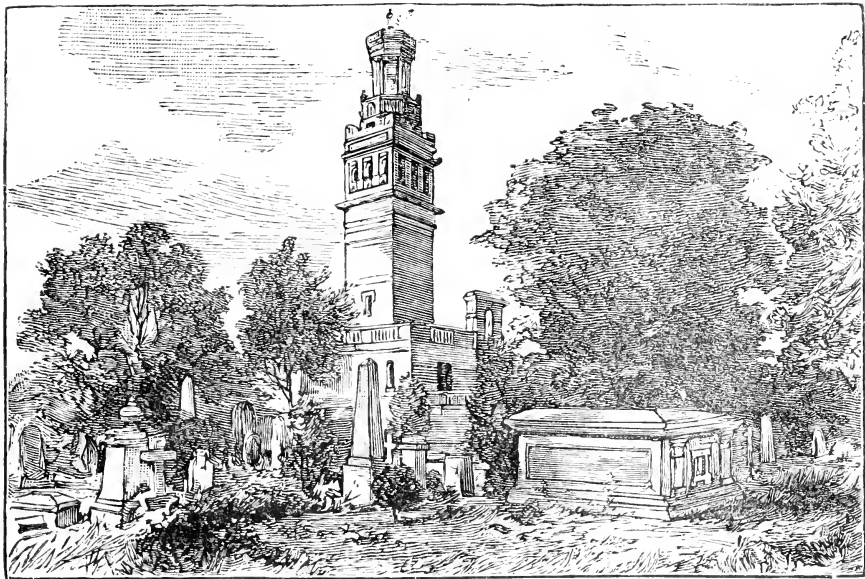
MANOR HOUSE, SOUTH WRAXALL.

GREAT CHALFIELD.—The fine Manor House, or what remains of it, at Great Chalfield is pleasantly situated, with its lawn and garden in front, unique chapel on one side and subsidiary offices on the other, and

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

protected by a moat, it must have been a most desirable residence. Built rather later than Wraxall House, it is architecturally superior to it, being much more elegant, and may be regarded as a link between it and the more imposing Kingston House, at Bradford. It is sad to see a building so well worth preserving exhibiting unmistakeable traces of neglect. The guest chamber has disappeared with the exception of the front wall and the exquisite oriel, which ere this would have come down had it not been supported by an ugly stone pillar. The interior has been cut up into small rooms, with here and there traces of bygone splendour, and now presents a rambling, common-place old house which a farmer and his family inhabit. The front, however retains its ancient characteristics. The hall stood in the centre, flanked by a gabled building at either end, each with an oriel and surmounted by a grotesque figure, one of which stands in the garden, and represents a quaint old man grasping a stout stick. Had the house enjoyed the good fortune of Wraxall Manor House, it would not have been so woefully debased in its interior, nor would the little church be conspicuous as it is for such charms as a generous use of yellow ochre can impart. Additional interest attaches to the sacred edifice in the estimation of Bathonians as the remains of the Rev. Richard Warner, the historian of Bath, and those of his wife, lie there; the rev. gentleman was at the close of his days Rector of Great Chalfield, and died in 1857. The bell turret of the little church is also an architectural gem, and the venerable stone screen separating the nave from the chancel is a beautiful work of art. At the rear of the house three curious stone masks are preserved. These were inserted in the upper chambers, and enabled persons to peep down into the banquetting hall unobserved. One depicts the face of a bishop, another a man with ears, and a third a grinning rustic.

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.



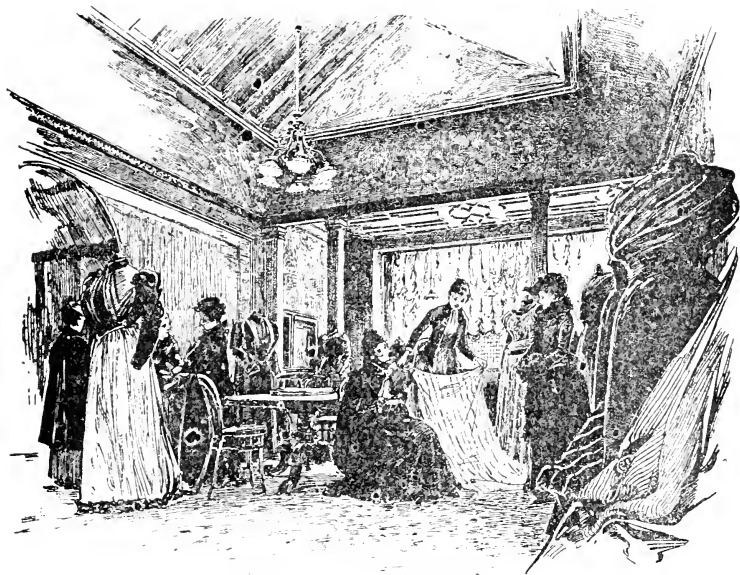
BECKFORD'S TOWER.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Of all JOLLY & SON's departments this is perhaps the one that has shown the most steady and unchanging increase. As in most things, "nothing succeeds like success," and the increase of business each year finds JOLLY & SON in a position to do better for customers in the coming year. Larger contracts can be placed, better terms obtained, middlemen are done away with, and goods procured direct from manufacturers. In these changes JOLLY & SON have held jealously to two principles, and to these they greatly attribute their success. In the first place they will not (under any circumstances, and however cheap goods may at first sight appear) allow second rate or meretricious goods to be purchased ; and, secondly, they make a point of giving to their customers the benefits derived from any concessions that they obtain in prices, and let the public have cheap goods rather than put extra profits into their own pockets.

Visitors requiring further information than contained in this small handbook are referred to the Original Bath Guide, 1/- ; Post Office Bath Directory, 5/6 ; Rambles about Bath, 5/- ; and for Postal information, 'Bus, Tram and Railway Tables, to the Handy Bath Time Tables, 1d. monthly, either obtainable at the Bath Herald Office.

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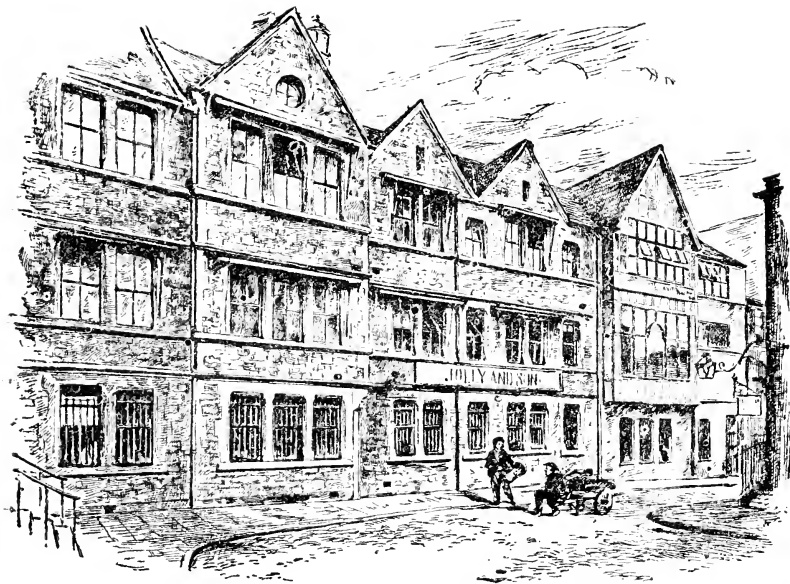


VIEW IN PART OF JOLLY & SON'S COSTUME ROOM.

“Where can I get a dress made well and quickly?” is often one of the first questions asked by a visitor, and to supply this demand a large staff at Messrs. JOLLY & SON’s is daily employed. They have always in stock several hundred costumes from all the chief inventors of novelties. Costumes for all occasions and at all prices, from cheap serge skirts to elaborate dinner costumes. They now employ seven head cutters, each having under her a staff of the most qualified assistants that can be procured, and also an experienced tailor with his special staff, and JOLLY & SON feel that they are able to compete with the best costumiers of London and Paris in the style and in the fit of their costumes.

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JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.



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JOLLY & SON's travellers have for over thirty years called on the principal families in South Wales. Any lady wishing to have her name added to their list is respectfully solicited to give notice to them accordingly.

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JOLLY & SON devote special attention to this branch of their business, and the number of orders that they have lately received from strangers recommended to go to JOLLY & SON by ladies who had had their trousseaux from Milsom Street is a satisfactory proof that their efforts in this direction have not been thrown away.

JOLLY & SON hold at all times an immense stock of white and cream silks, satins, satin merveilleux, rich damasées and brocades, including several *specialities* of their own.

In their Costume Room can always be seen the newest designs for bride's and bridesmaids' costumes, and in their millinery room a choice assortment of wreaths, bouquets, and garnitures, and shapes suitable for bridesmaids' hats of all kinds and dimensions are always on show. Special sketches are prepared if necessary for bridesmaids' fancy costumes.

For the Outfitting portion of a bride's trousseau JOLLY & SON publish a book of prices. The whole of their work is hand-made, and their immense

JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

stock of linen of all kinds enables them to compete in price with any outfitter in England.

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JOLLY & SON, DRAPERS, BATH.

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